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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)	CASE NO.: 1:22-CR-00233-JLT-SKO
)	
Plaintiff,)	STIPULATION REGARDING
)	EXCLUDABLE TIME PERIODS UNDER
v.)	SPEEDY TRIAL ACT; AND ORDER
)	
SHANA GAVIOLA, and)	DATE; October 5, 2022
JULIO SANDOVAL)	TIME: 1:00 p.m.
)	COURT: Honorable Sheila K. Oberto
Defendant's.)	

BACKGROUND

This case is set for status conference on October 5, 2022. On May 13, 2020, this Court issued General Order 618, which suspends all jury trials in the Eastern District of California “until further notice.” Under General Order 618, a judge “may exercise his or her authority to continue matters, excluding time under the Speedy Trial Act with reference to the court’s prior General Order 611 issued on March 17, 2020...with additional findings to support the exclusion in the Judge’s discretion.” General Order 618, ¶ 6 (E.D. Cal. May 13, 2020). In addition, any judge “may order case-by-case exceptions” to General Order 618’s provisions “at the discretion of that Judge or upon the request of counsel, after consultation with counsel and the Clerk of the Court to the extent such an order will impact court staff and operations.” General Order 618, ¶ 7

1 (E.D. Cal. May 13, 2020). This, previous, and subsequent General Orders were entered to
 2 address public health concerns related to COVID-19.

3 Although the General Orders address the district-wide health concern, the Supreme Court
 4 has emphasized that the Speedy Trial Act’s end-of-justice provision “counteract[s] substantive
 5 open-endedness with procedural strictness,” “demand[ing] on-the-record findings” in a particular
 6 case. *Zedner v. United States*, 547 U.S. 489, 509 (2006). “[W]ithout on-the-record findings,
 7 there can be no exclusion under” § 3161 (h)(7)(A). *Id.* at 507. Moreover, any such failure
 8 cannot be harmless. *Id.* at 509; *see also United States v. Ramirez-Cortez*, 219 F.3d 1149, 1153
 9 (9th Cir. 2000) (explaining that a judge ordering an ends-of-justice continuance must set forth
 10 explicit findings on the record “either orally or in writing”).

11 Based on the plain text of the speedy Trial Act—which *Zedner* emphasizes as both
 12 mandatory and inexcusable—General Orders 611, 612, 617, and 618 require specific
 13 supplementation. Ends-of-justice continuances are excludable only if “the judge granted such
 14 continuance on the basis of his findings that the ends of justice served by taking such action
 15 outweigh the best interest of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.” *Id.*

16 The General Orders exclude delay in the “ends of justice.” 18 U.S.C. § 3161 (h)(7)
 17 (Local Code T4). Although the Speedy Trial Act does not directly address continuances
 18 stemming from pandemics, natural disasters, or other emergencies, this Court has discretion to
 19 order a continuance in such circumstances. For example, the Ninth Circuit affirmed a two-week
 20 end -of justice continuance following Mr. St. Helens’ eruption. *Furlow v. United States*, 644
 21 F.2d 764 (9th Cir. 1981). The court recognized that the eruption created “appreciable difficulty”
 22 for the trial to proceed. *Id.* at 767-69; *see also United States v. Correa*, 182 F. Supp. 326, 329
 23 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (citing *Furlow* to exclude time following the September 11, 2001, terrorist
 24 attacks and the resultant public emergency).

25 The coronavirus poses a similar, albeit more enduring, “appreciable difficulty” to the
 26 prompt proceedings mandated by the statutory rules. Recently, the Ninth Circuit enumerated a
 27 “non-exhaustive” list of seven factors it found to be “relevant” in considering ends-of-justice
 28 Speedy Trial Act continuances “in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.” *United States v.*

Olsen, -- F.3d ---, 2021 WL 1589359 at *7 (9th Cir. Apr. 23, 2021). That non-exhaustive list includes: (1) whether a defendant is detained pending trial; (2) how long a defendant has been detained; (3) whether a defendant has invoked speedy trial rights since the case's inception; (4) whether a defendant, if detained, belongs to a population that is particularly susceptible to complications if infected with the virus; (5) the seriousness of the charged a defendant faces, and in particular whether the defendant is accused of violent crimes; (6) whether there is a reason to suspect recidivism if the charges against the defendant are dismissed; and (7) whether the district court has the ability to safely conduct a trial. *Id.*

In lights of the foregoing, this Court should consider the following case-specific facts in finding excludable delay appropriate in this particular case under the ends-of-justice exception, § 3161 (h)(7) (Local Code T4). If continued, this Court should designate a new date for the status conference. *United States v. Lewis*, 611 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2010) (noting any pretrial continuance must be “specifically limited in time”).

STIPULATION

Plaintiff United States of America, by and through its counsel of record, and Defendant, by and through Defendant's counsel of record, hereby stipulate as follows:

1. By previous order, this matter was set for status conference on October 5, 2022.
2. By this stipulation, Defendant now moves to continue the status until January 18, 2023, and to exclude time between October 5, 2022, and January 18, 2023, under 18 U.S.C. § 3161 (h)(7)(A), B(iv) [Local Code T4].
3. The parties agree and stipulate, and request that the Court find the following:
 - a) The government has represented that the discovery associated with this case includes body camera footage, police reports, cell phone extraction, photographs, and other evidence. All this discovery is being produced directly to counsel and/or made available for inspection and copying.
 - b) Counsel for Defendant desires additional time to review the discovery, conduct

1 independent investigation, consult with his client, and pursue a pre-trial resolution of the
2 case.

3 c) Counsel for Defendant believes that failure to grant the above-requested
4 continuance would deny him/her the reasonable time necessary for effective preparation,
5 taking into account the exercise of due diligence.

6 d) The government does not object to the continuance.

7 e) For the purpose of computing time under the Speedy Trial Act, 18 U.S.C. §
8 3161, et seq., within which trial must commence, the time period of September 30, 2022
9 to January 18, 2023, inclusive, is deemed excludable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3161
10 (h)(7)(A), B(iv) [Local Code T4] because it results from a continuance granted by the
11 Court at Defendant's request on the basis of the Court's finding that the ends of justice
12 served by taking such action outweigh the best interest of the public and the Defendant in
13 a speedy trial.

14 f) Based on the above-stated findings, the ends of justice served by continuing
15 the case as requested outweigh the interest of the public and the defendant in a trial
16 within the original date prescribed by the Speedy Trial Act.

17 g) For the purpose of computing time under the Speedy Trial Act, 18 U.S.C. §
18 3161, et seq., within which trial must commence, the time period of October 5, 2022, to
19 January 18, 2023, inclusive, is deemed excludable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3161
20 (h)(7)(A), B(i) and (ii) [Local Code T4] because the case is so unusual or so complex,
21 due to the number of defendants, the nature of the prosecution, or the existence of novel
22 questions of fact or law, that it is unreasonable to expect adequate preparation for pretrial
23 proceedings or for the trial itself within the time limits established by this section and it
24 results from a continuance granted by the Court at Defendants' request on the basis of the
25 Court's finding that the ends of justice served by taking such action outweigh the best
26 interest of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.

27 4. Nothing in this stipulation and order shall preclude a finding that other provisions of
28

1 the Speedy Trial Act dictate that additional time periods are excludable from period within which
2 a trial must commence.

3 IT IS SO STIPULATED.

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5
6 Dated: September 27, 2022,

PHILLIP A. TALBERT
United States Attorney

8
9 /s/ Michael Tierney

MICHEAL TIERNEY
Assistant United States Attorney

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11 Dated: September 27, 2022,

/s/ Anthony P. Capozzi

ANTHONY P. CAPOZZI, Counsel for
Defendant Shana Gaviola

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13
14 Dated: September 27, 2022,

/s/ Griffin M. Estes

GRIFFIN M. ESTES, Counsel for
Defendant Julio Sandoval

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18 **ORDER**

19 IT IS SO ORDERED that the status conference is continued from October 5, 2022, to
20 January 18, 2023, at 1:00 p.m. before Magistrate Judge Sheila K. Oberto. Time is excluded
21 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3161 (h)(7)(A), B(iv).
22

23 IT IS SO ORDER.

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25
26 Dated: 9/30/2022

Sheila K. Oberto

Hon. Sheila K. Oberto
United States Magistrate Judge